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a very successful solution of the problem of combining the study of our government with foreign governments in a single year. Furthermore, as an initial course in Political Science the comparison of the presidential system with the parliamentary system may prove illuminating to many students.

The emphasis being laid upon free government, a meager allotment of twenty-two pages is given to the delineation of the institutions of the German Empire. Yet as democracies must acquire the art of effective administration to justify their form of government and even to perpetuate it, the lessons of German administration and university coöperation might well have larger recognition. The authors round out their survey of free government by devoting thirty-three pages to South America, a happily conceived concession to the progress of the A. B. C. states and our rising interest in Latin America.

Our authors are to be commended for cutting short their theoretical discussion of the puzzling question of sovereignty. Better had they cut the question out entirely, unless they abandoned the "made in Germany" doctrine of indivisible sovereignty and accepted the theory of the American and Swiss constitutions that sovereignty is divisible and is actually divided. The Swiss Constitution says "the Cantons are sovereign so far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution." Our Federal Constitution as interpreted by the courts is identical in this respect with the Swiss, though the document itself does not employ the term. Darwin P. Kingsley says that "unconditioned sovereignty was the fundamental error in the civilization of 1914." General Carranza seems to be obsessed by the same mad notion which the Political Scientists have taught him. Is it not truer to facts and ideals to say that sovereignty is divisible and that a state may attain power and prestige by surrender of part of its sovereignty to the sisterhood of states? This applies to our commonwealths in relation to the union and it applies to our nation in relation to a proposed international union.

The book under review is distinctly readable and evidences the authors' splendid grasp of the subject matter. The book ought to win a useful place in the teaching of comparative government.

C. H. MAXSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

TAFT, WM. HOWARD. *The Presidency: Its Duties, Its Powers, Its Opportunities and Its Limitations.* Pp. v, 145. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1916.

TAFT, WM. HOWARD. *Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers.* Pp. 165. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1916.

The first of these two volumes on the presidency by former-President Taft consists of three lectures delivered at the University of Virginia in 1915; the second, of a series of six lectures given at Columbia University one year later. Both volumes cover, therefore, the same ground and follow a similar arrangement and treatment, in some cases the phraseology of considerable portions being identical. After a general introduction dealing with the distribution of governmental powers and the place of the executive in our constitutional system, the powers of

the president are discussed in the following order: the veto power, executive relations with Congress, Cabinet, and Commissions, the power of appointment, the supervision of the execution of laws, the president as commander-in-chief, executive power in foreign relations, the pardoning power. A final chapter discusses the limitations on the president's power, chief among which are noted restraints imposed by Congress, the supreme court, and custom. The view that the president possesses an undefined residuum of power and the policies of former President Roosevelt in his exercise of such powers are severely criticized. Especially interesting is the chapter on the appointing power, in which the evils of the present system of dispensing patronage, as well as certain defects in the civil-service system are clearly brought out. Coming from one who has had practical experience in the things whereof he speaks, these lectures are more than usually valuable to the student of public affairs.

R. G. G.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS

COLBY, FRANK MOORE (Ed.). *The New International Year Book for 1915.* Pp. 752. Price, \$5.00. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1916.

Desirous of knowing at a glance who headed the National League batting list in 1915, what relation eugenics has to the war, what States passed "blue-sky" laws, what was the status of world trade and industry, what were the developments of feminism, philology, or meteorology during the past year, one may comfortably take from his desk *The New International Year Book*. Whatever the subject, he may be reasonably sure of finding it treated, and the general acceptance of this annual cyclopedia, since 1907, gives it a certain authority.

The ground covered by the Year Book takes from its value as a source book for specialized study; it is, however, an important hand book of recent events and contains valuable current bibliographies, statistics and biographies. The arrangement of material has been altered only in that certain statistical information—unavailable because of the war—has been replaced by a "comprehensive article on the WAR OF THE NATIONS," and this lead article may be said to defy the multiplicity of events and confusion of reports in an effort to give a clear, connected, impartial account of what has been happening in this almost overwhelming field.

C. H. C.

CRANDALL, SAMUEL B. *Treaties, Their Making and Enforcement.* (2d Ed.) Pp. xxxii, 663. Price, \$6.00. Washington: John Byrne and Company, 1916.

Dr. Crandall has so much enlarged the first edition of his work that it might well be considered as a distinct treatise on the subject of treaties—nevertheless it has been designated as a second edition, and as such supplements the first edition with a wealth of material. The subject of international treaties is particularly interesting because it touches upon some of the most important questions in the whole field of international relations as well as of constitutional law. It would be difficult to find anyone more competent to treat the subject than Dr.